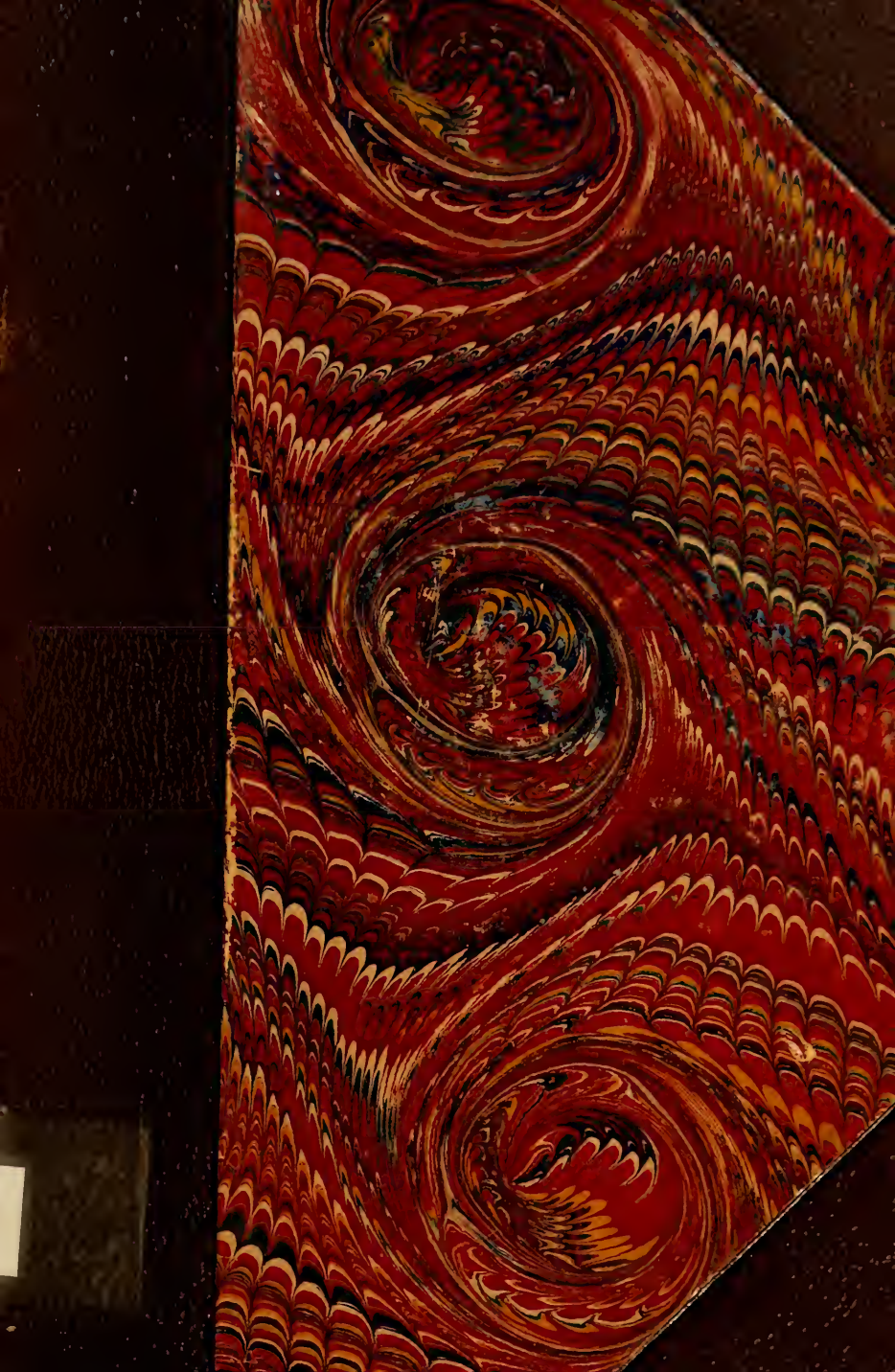




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THE BLIND: AN OCCASIONAL PAPER.

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The Blind.

OCCASIONAL PAPER.

No. 2.

APRIL 20TH, 1898.

All communications for the next number must be sent on or before June 25th to Mr. Henry J. Wilson, Hon. Editor, 53, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

The Editor does not of necessity identify himself with opinions which may be expressed in the signed articles or in letters of correspondents, and the right is reserved of not printing any letter which may seem not to come within the limits of a discussion likely to be profitable. Letters must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Copies of this Paper, price 3d. each, or 3½d. post free, can be obtained from the Editor.

EDITORIAL.

A copy of the January number of this paper was sent gratis to 120 Institutions and Societies for the Blind, and one copy of this number will also be forwarded gratis to the same Societies. I am much indebted to several Secretaries, and to others who have kindly sent me interesting information about the Blind, but it is my wish that more would communicate with me, as it is my earnest desire that this paper may become in time a centre of useful information on *all* subjects relating to the Blind.

In the present number the special articles are on "Type Writing," by Mr. H. Stainsby, and on "Home Teaching Societies," by Miss Edith Bainbrigge. The short obituary notice of Herr Wulff will be interesting to many, as it is a record of work well done by a Director, whose practical knowledge in matters relating to the Blind was acknowledged by all his co-workers.

In the next number a list will be given of blind men who have taken their degrees, and also of those now resident, at any University, together with details of the honours respectively obtained by them. I shall be much obliged for any assistance in making this list as complete as possible. The special articles will be on "Music as an Employment for the Blind," by Dr. F. J. Campbell, and on "Some Elements necessary to the success of a Saleroom and Workshop for the Blind," by Mr. A. Buckle, B.A., two names too well known to require any introduction.

HENRY J. WILSON.

NOTES.

The Ninth General Congress of Teachers of the Blind will be held this year in Berlin, on July 25th. Herr Matthies, Steglitz, near Berlin, is the Secretary of the Congress.

New Schools for the Blind and Deaf, erected by the Bradford School Board, were opened on February 18th. Classes were first started in that town in 1885, when there were seven blind and seven deaf children in attendance. The buildings and furnishing, exclusive of the site, and of the apparatus for instruction, cost £2,340. There is accommodation for 48 blind and 54 deaf children, and there are now seventeen blind and twenty-four deaf children in the school. A special instructor is engaged for the manual work and also for the gymnasium.

A Typewriting Office has been opened in connection with the Institution for the Blind at Edgbaston, and there are three blind paid operators at work. At present the office is in the Institution, but it is intended to remove it, as soon as feasible, to the centre of Birmingham. We cordially wish all success to this new venture.

At the Annual Meeting of the General Council of the Royal College for the Blind at Norwood, on the 21st of February last, it was resolved by a large majority that the Executive Committee be instructed to open negotiations with the School Board for London, for a re-transfer of the entire management of the School and College, and for the re-purchase of the College Estate with all existing furniture, &c. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury presided at the meeting. It appears that the Council is dissatisfied with the working of the College under the Board, and is of opinion that the higher departments would suffer thereby and become less efficient.

The Lending Library for the Blind, 114, Belsize Road, London, N.W., in connection with which Miss Martha Arnold has worked most assiduously for the past fifteen years, is hence-

forth to be known as "The National Lending Library for the Blind." Miss Arnold resigned her connection with it in February last. The Library is now managed by a Committee of ten, and the Chairman for the current year is Captain G. G. Webber, R.N. There are about 3,400 volumes, and a good selection of music in Braille type. The property together with a small endowment is secured for the benefit of the Blind in the names of three Trustees. All communications should be addressed to "the Secretary." This Library was founded in 1882 by the assistance of a donation of £25 from the Gardner's Trust, which was paid to Mrs. Dow, who is one of the trustees and has with her friends rendered valuable support, financially and otherwise, during the fifteen years of its existence.

On April 21st, a Seaside Home for the Blind is to be opened at 1, Wilson Road, situated in the most elevated and healthy part of Southend-on-Sea, in connection with the Homes for Aged Christian Blind Men and Women, 77, Hanley Road, Crouch Hill, London, N. The property is a freehold house, and has cost including repairs, new drainage, furniture, &c., £1,700. It is held by Trustees in perpetuity for the benefit of the Blind. There is accommodation for ten Blind persons, and the charge for each is 10/6 a week for board and lodging. It is hoped that the Home will be self-supporting. A subscription of two guineas paid annually entitles the subscriber to send a case for four weeks. All applications should be made to the Superintendent, or the Secretary, at the Office, 77, Hanley Road.

We are pleased to state that premises for the workshop and saleroom at Middlesbrough, mentioned in Mr. Hirst's article in the January number, have been taken at 113, Linthorpe Road, by the Committee of the Yorkshire School for the Blind. It was intended to open the shop and workshop in February last, but the outbreak of smallpox prevented this being done. All is ready, and the Committee are anxiously waiting for an abatement of the epidemic. Would that there were more of these small workshops and sale-rooms scattered over the country in our large towns! In a great measure they would solve the diffi-

culty of obtaining work for the Blind on leaving school, and if the workshops were supplemented in less populous districts by a more general introduction of the Saxon system, which is being tried with such beneficial effects in three or four of our schools, the blind men, who are eager to work, would rise up and bless us. Why should the United Kingdom be behind other countries in this matter? We have an interesting paper on the care of the Blind in the Rhine Province, which deals with this question, but we must hold it over until the next number of this paper.

We much regret to have to report the death in January last of Mr. Richardson-Gardner, the husband of the late Mrs. Richardson-Gardner, whose father bequeathed a legacy of £300,000 whereby was created the "Gardner's Trust for the Blind." Mr. Richardson-Gardner took a great interest in the Blind, and together with his wife visited nearly every Institution in Great Britain and on the Continent. He was most anxious at first that the £300,000 should be expended in founding an Academy of Music for the Blind at Windsor, but a friendly suit in the matter ensued in the Court of Chancery, and the result was that a scheme was drawn up under which the Committee of the Gardner's Trust are now administering the interest on the £300,000. In 1884 Mr. Richardson-Gardner drew out a scheme for starting a "Central Aid," which was to be a centre for selling goods, and for providing materials to the various Institutions. The question was very carefully considered by the Committee of the Gardner's Trust, and circular letters were sent to all the Institutions, but the replies were by a large majority adverse to the plan. It was, therefore, decided to take no further action in the matter.

By the death of Major General F. J. Moberly, R.E., on January 27th, the Blind have lost a true friend who used to work quietly and unostentatiously on their behalf. For many years he advocated the institution of special classes for the Blind, Deaf, and Dumb, and Imbecile Children in connection with the London School Board, and in 1892 it was mainly due to his persistent energy that the special classes, which have been of much material aid in the education of these children, were started.

A copy of a booklet with the title "Closed Doors Opened." has been forwarded to us. It is written by Mr. Bloomfield, one of the blind visitors of the Indigent Blind Visiting Society, who with much perseverance successfully taught a boy of 15 years of age, who had become blind and deaf at 7, who had imperfect speech, and whose mind was a blank, to read and write in the Braille type. The book is illustrated with wonderfully well executed cuttings out of paper by the boy, and the short story is a noble example of what patience and determination can accomplish.

From a pamphlet entitled "A Plea for Enquiry into the working of the blind children (Scotland) Act 1890" by Mr. Robert Meldrum of Aberdeen, it appears that at a conference held at Inverness on June 3rd, and 4th, last year, it was resolved "that the time has now arrived when an Act should be passed making provision for the technical and industrial training of blind persons after 16 years of age, and for their maintenance for a period not exceeding five years, and that the educational authorities have the power and responsibility for providing funds for seeing the proposed Act carried out." In December, 1896, a deputation waited on the Duke of Devonshire with a somewhat similar proposal in regard to the blind children (England and Wales) Act of 1893, but with apparently no success. In fact his Grace informed us that the Guardians of the Poor can deal with the blind above 16 years of age, if they need further instruction. Their power, however, is permissive and not compulsory, and there is ample evidence not only that some guardians are unwilling to make use of this permissive power, but also that parents do not care to appeal to them for aid for their children through fear of being stigmatised as paupers. Cannot we make one more earnest effort to get this power transferred to the School Authority? and press upon the Government the absolute necessity of bringing into effect the important recommendation of the Royal Commission "That from 16 to 21 the School Authority should have the power and duty to give to all the necessitous blind a liberal grant to maintain themselves while they are learning a trade."

TYPEWRITING FOR THE BLIND.

Typewriting is generally looked upon as a comparatively modern invention, and such it is so far as sighted people are concerned, for although a crude kind of machine was placed upon the market some 20 years ago, it is only within the last few years that Typewriting has been generally adopted. This cannot be said of Typewriting for the Blind, inasmuch as a machine of good make and of practical utility was in use quite as far back as 1851, for I find that Hughes' Trypograph in company with a number of other contrivances for similar purposes was exhibited at the Great Exhibition of '51 and was awarded a prize medal. I have myself practised on this machine, and although the speed attainable was not very great yet the results were satisfactory. The machine was however never very extensively used by the Blind on account of its cost. I have often wondered whether the modern Typewriter had its origin in those machines invented for the same purpose for blind people, and have recently had my conjecture confirmed from two independent and reliable sources. Of late years many ingenious heads have been at work, until now we have Typewriting Machines of the most beautiful workmanship producing excellent results, and at a speed that leaves ordinary (and often illegible) handwriting a long way behind.

Typewriting for the Blind is now practised in most if not all the chief Institutions for the Blind, and apart from its merits as a means of earning a livelihood, the importance of its use as an educational medium cannot be over-estimated, and only those who daily come in contact with the blind operators can fully appreciate its value. Perhaps its greatest recommendation from an educational point of view is that it tends to raise the Blind from their conspicuous state of blindness, and put them more on a level with the "seeing."

But the most practical feature of Typewriting for the Blind is that it should prove a means by which the more intelligent, educated, and refined, may be enabled to earn their living. So few

of the occupations pursued by the sighted are suitable for the blind that when any new means of employment is discovered it should have a fair and thorough trial before being discarded. I say this because I know that several of my co-workers in the cause of the Blind are getting a little discouraged because they have not up to the present been able to put Typewriting to any practical use. I would suggest that none of us should recognize the words "cannot" and "failure." The task of putting the Blind on an equal footing with their more fortunate brothers and sisters is extremely difficult, but indomitable perseverance and undaunted determination will banish many obstacles.

For several years I have closely studied this question of Typewriting, and while admitting that the chances of obtaining clerkships for our blind pupils in business houses is at present, *and at present only* rather remote, I have every reason to think that Typewriting Offices would be an unqualified success. Many such offices in which sighted operators are employed are established in every city and are well patronized, and I do not see why similar work should not be done by the Blind. To carry on a successful Typewriting Office it will be necessary to have a skilled sighted operator and stenographer to manage this department, to canvass (or issue circulars) for orders, supervise the work of the blind operators, and do the duplicating after the blind have written the stencils. Further, the blind should be thoroughly good Typists—quick and accurate—and on no account should work be sent out that is not absolutely perfect. A good deal depends too not only upon the selection of machines, but also on the styles of type employed. A dainty, pleasing type and one that can easily be read; a type always kept clean and in perfect alignment will certainly insure further orders. Because our operators are blind is no reason why their work should be inferior to that of the sighted; on the other hand we should try to eclipse the seeing by turning out work *superior* to theirs.

The selection of suitable machines is a knotty point. I am acquainted with a goodly number of different patterns and may say generally the fewer the keys and the less complicated the inking

arrangement, the better for the Blind ; hence I should recommend the use either of the Remington (No. 7 or No. 8) or the Hammond Machines, preferably the former. Both of these machines offer advantages not possessed by the other, *e.g.* The Remington has an automatic ribbon arrangement which makes the process of inking quite simple, the Hammond ribbon requires to be reversed occasionally. The letters of the Remington are made of steel ; those of the Hammond are vulcanite, while the former is also more suited for stencil cutting than the latter. On the other hand the Hammond type is interchangeable and easily cleaned, while each Remington Machine is fitted with only one style of type, and this at times is very troublesome, inasmuch as when it clogs it is not easy to clean. (This difficulty has now been overcome by the introduction of a non-clogging ribbon). The Hammond again is very perfect in its alignment, and no matter how unequal the pressure on the various keys the writing is perfectly even, the actual blow in the case of every letter being given by one and the same hammer.

In starting a Typewriting Office I am inclined to think that it would be advisable to have one of each of the following Remington Machines all of No. 7 pattern :—Medium Roman Type, Pica, large Italic ; also a No. 8 *Extra Special Brief* Machine fitted with Great Primer type ; a Hammond Brief Machine with Universal Key-board might also be added with great advantage, as the following interchangeable types could be used on the same machine, the cost of each shuttle of type being only half-a-guinea, viz :—Small, Medium, and Large Roman ; Law Italic ; Capitals and Small Capitals, and Medium Roman with fractions. With this variety every description of work could be well executed.

Having dealt with the Typewriting Machines I should like to say a few words with regard to the methods by which the matter may be dictated to the blind. Commercially, the Typewriting Machine would be of little use without some means by which matter may be quickly recorded, and reproduced at the convenience of the Typist. At the present time only one such means exists viz., the Commercial Phonograph. Much may be said in praise of this instrument, but I am anxiously looking

forward to the time when it will be even more perfect than at present ; when the motive power to drive it will be simpler and less costly ; when the present cylinders will give place to others capable of containing at least six times the amount of matter ; and when the tedious process of " shaving " can be dispensed with.* The Phonograph has produced excellent results, and with a few such improvements as have been named would be capable of still better work. There is however another system of dictation which still remains to be introduced and which certainly must come sooner or later ; I mean Shorthand for the Blind. I believe several Shorthand Typewriting Machines are in use, and am aware that even now another, known as "The Hardy Stenotyper" is being perfected, and I do not see why, with certain modifications, it should not be adapted to the Blind. I have had considerable correspondence with Mr. Hardy on the merits of his machine and its adaptation to the use of our blind typists, and am of opinion that by its use a most valuable system of Shorthand for the Blind may be introduced into our schools. A kind friend, who has long taken a deep interest in our Typewriting, has promised to purchase one of these machines for our use ; and when it has had a thorough trial and we have succeeded in modifying Mr. Hardy's system to meet the requirements of the Blind, I hope, Mr. Editor, to further trouble you with a few remarks.

In conclusion I would urge the Managers of Institutions for the Blind to open a Typewriting Office in some central thoroughfare in their respective towns. For various and obvious reasons it may be well to set apart a portion of their Retail Shop for this purpose. The rent of the premises is thus minimised, and I have myself proved that the profits on the work of two or three Blind Typists would be sufficient to pay the wage of an expert to supervise.

The matter with which I have dealt is a very important one, inasmuch as it should prove a refined and remunerative means of

* Since writing the above, I have learned that in two out of the three suggestions referred to, the Phonograph has now been improved, viz :—by the substitution of a clock-work motor in place of the costly and heavy electric motor, and by the introduction of Cylinders capable of containing a record of 2000 words. The new Phonograph, with motor, weighs less than 9 lbs.

employment for some of our girls. But to make it a success I am convinced it is necessary to conduct the enterprise in a most thorough manner. If this be done, I am sure from my own experience the public will come forward and patronize the movement.

HENRY STAINSBY, *Secretary,*
The General Institution for the Blind, Birmingham.

MARCH, 1898.

HOME TEACHING SOCIETIES FOR THE BLIND

Until the middle of the 18th century no one seems to have realized that the intellectual and moral condition of the Blind needed special attention, nor that it was possible to make them useful members of Society. They were merely pitied and relieved as ordinary beggars.

The first endeavour to fathom and express some of the conceptions of the Blind about physical objects, and to shew the relation which these bear to their abstract ideas, was made by the French philosopher Diderot, in a profoundly interesting pamphlet published in 1773. In 1784 Valentine Haüy founded the first School for the Blind in Paris; and similar institutions soon sprang up in Liverpool, Belfast, Edinburgh, Glasgow and elsewhere.

Then arose a fierce battle over the respective merits of at least a dozen raised types, a strife which, so far as we are concerned, has at last happily ended in a compromise that satisfies the Blind as well as their teachers. To France again belongs the honour of the invention of the Braille system, best suited for those who lose their sight as children, and for adults with soft fingers and well developed brains; to England that of the Moon system, which is easily learnt even by the aged and ignorant,

with rough fingers and untutored minds, and which is preferred also by a good many educated people as causing less strain on highly-strung nerves.

This was the type adopted by Miss Graham, of Clapham, when in 1855 she determined to seek out and send instruction at their own homes to all the blind poor who could be found in London, but now both types are taught by our agents.

Miss Graham collected enough money to pay the wages of one teacher, and purchase the few books which could then be obtained in Moon's type, and thus "The Home Teaching Society for the Blind" was started. An influential Committee was formed under the presidency of the late Lord Shaftesbury, and gradually the work spread, until during the secretaryship of Mr. G. Martin Tait there were 17 itinerant teachers employed, each in charge of a circulating library of about 400 volumes, who visited all the blind folk they could find, either in their own homes or in work-houses, throughout the Metropolis and its suburbs, and in some small towns of the home counties. The number on the register was then considerably over 2,000, but this included a good many children who now generally go to schools. The number last year was 1802, although the area visited is larger than ever. Many of the officials in Metropolitan Workhouses highly appreciate the ministration of the Teachers, because they find that the poor blind people under their charge are much less irritable and discontented if they can amuse themselves with books, than if they have nothing to occupy their minds. There is now no real difficulty in obtaining admission to any Union, and 20 Boards of Guardians subscribe to the Society. A year ago I was asked to send a Teacher to some of the patients at Colney Hatch Asylum, and the result has been so satisfactory that I would recommend the managers of Provincial Societies to see what can be done for the blind inmates of County Lunatic Asylums.

There are about 60 Associations in the United Kingdom by means of which the adult Blind are taught to read and are supplied with books. Some of these were started entirely by local efforts, but many were at first assisted by the Central Society, and the increased interest taken in the Blind during the past 40

years was greatly due to its initiative. The needs of the Blind, and their passionate desire to support themselves, have been forcibly brought before the public since they have been sought out and regularly visited ; all over the land workshops are being provided for them, and they are being helped to help themselves in ways unthought of two generations ago.

I cannot give complete statistics concerning the number of blind people who are visited by Home Teachers, because I have not been favoured with the reports of some of the Societies, and in some of the reports the numbers of persons visited and those working at institutions are put together, but taking those reports which can easily be dealt with I find that Glasgow and the West of Scotland heads the List of Provincial Societies with the large total of 1392 cases on its registers.

Very valuable preventive work is done by these Societies, the visitor often procuring assistance which enables men and women to obtain treatment that arrests the disease which threatened to produce blindness.

Nearly all our large centres of population now have Home Teaching Societies, but it is much more difficult to deal with small towns and country districts, where there is not enough work to employ a teacher constantly. In such places a plan which seems to answer well is to pay the Teacher according to the number of persons who are taught and visited. A subscriber of 12/- a year should be procured for every new pupil. This does not cover all expenses, but it ensures a certain amount of permanent support, and the balance is made up by donations, &c.

Since the publication in 1889 of the Report of the Royal Commission on the Blind, so much has been done by the State for the education of blind children that people are apt to think they need not trouble themselves greatly about providing instruction and literature in embossed types, forgetting that these children when they leave school pine for books, forgetting too that more than three-fourths of those afflicted with blindness do not lose their sight till after middle life. To meet the wants of such persons, teachers and colporteurs are, if anything, more needed now than in times past, when comparatively few among the

working classes cared for books. In these days it is reckoned a grievous trial to lose the power of reading, and until that power is recovered the Blind are often plunged into terrible despondency. Perhaps this is hardly sufficiently realized even by those whose own sight has failed in the upper ranks of life. They usually have friends eager and able to help them, and if they have not, they can pay a trained reader to visit them. Rarely can the poor find time to read to their blind relatives, even if they have the education to do so intelligently. Judging by my own experience I will also venture to hint that those who are actively engaged in the management of workshops may have little conception of the value of Home Teaching Societies. Keenly intent on providing technical instruction and remunerative employment for a small number of able-bodied men and women, whose fingers become hardened, and who after a long day's work do not care to puzzle over embossed books, they may forget the far larger number of blind persons who are too old to learn a trade, and those who, though they have been to school, from one cause or another fail to find employment. For these reading is the best, and sometimes the only available, source of interest and occupation.

The post of a Home Teacher is one of the noblest which can be filled by a blind man. He knows from experience how his pupils suffer, and how best to console and arouse them. He brings their wants before those who can relieve them, puts them in the way of learning trades, and procures pensions for them. He teaches many lessons besides the reading of raised types. Patience and fortitude, cheerfulness and self-reliance are taught by his example, and his influence is not confined only to his pupils, for he is often listened to by those who would not attend to any other messenger of Christ, and sometimes from a blind man those who say "we see" first learn their spiritual darkness, and are led to the Light of Life.

EDITH M. BAINBRIGGE.

Secretary of the Home Teaching Society for the Blind (London).

MARCH 11TH, 1898.

KARL WULFF,

Director of the Institution for the Blind, Steglitz, near Berlin.

Born 28 Sept., 1828.

Died 27 Dec., 1897.

“The decree of the Almighty has again called a man out of our midst! a man whose effort in the service of our cause is closed; who devoted the whole of his activity only to the Blind, and who, in the evening of his life, was able contentedly to look back on his work and say ‘Lord, Thou hast done well through me, Thy humble instrument.’”

Such are the words with which the *Blindenfreund* of January begins an obituary notice of the life and work of Karl Wulff, the well-known director of the Steglitz Blind Institution, who died December 27th, 1897.

Only quite recently he had put together a short autobiography, which forms the greater part of his obituary notice in the *Blindenfreund* for January, and from which these remarks are taken. Born 28th September, 1828, in a small town in Mecklenburgh, after his school days were passed he went through the usual course of preparation for an elementary school teacher, and entered the seminary for teachers at Ludwigslust in 1850, where he remained two years. After being for a short time assistant teacher in an elementary school, he was recalled in 1853 to the Training Seminary, where he remained as one of the professors until 1864, when a Blind Institution was founded in Mecklenburgh, and he was chosen as the first Director. The news of his appointment to the post of Director of the Blind Institution did not, at first, produce in him any feeling of congratulation, for, as he says, “I had for a number of years been engaged in teaching young men between the ages of 22 and 26, and now I was appointed to teach children, and those blind children.” However, Wulff set himself to work to do the best he could in the new position. He visited the Institutions at Hanover and Dresden, which, at that time, were the best in Germany; and he says

“from these visits I returned with warm and genuine love for my destined calling. The acknowledged mental power of comprehension of the blind, their spirits, so far from melancholy, and so disposed to light-heartedness and joy, and then the prospect of organising the new Institution, and of starting some Society which should look after our pupils when they left the School, had filled me with joyous spirits, and so with glad confidence in 1865 I took up my residence, and settled down in the stately new building of the Blind Institution.” Here Director Wulff worked with that rare energy and intelligence which always characterised him until, in 1883, he was invited to undertake the post of Director in the Institution at Steglitz, near Berlin. All the Prussian Institutions, with the exception of Steglitz, are either provincial or private Institutions; that of Steglitz is a State Institution, and is intended as a pattern Institution for all the others. Wulff, therefore, now found himself at the head of the Blind Institutions of Prussia.

The following may be given as a summary of his endeavours to make the Institution a pattern one for Prussia:—

1. 1884. Brushmaking was introduced as being a specially suitable handicraft for the women.
2. 1885. A teacher of Science was appointed; and also a Matron, who had charge of the female occupations.
3. 1885. Modelling and Drawing were introduced.
4. 1885. A Preparatory School for the younger blind (5—9 years of age) was added to the Institution.
5. 1887. A Gymnasium was erected.
6. 1890. New residential buildings were erected.
7. 1890. The work of the Institution had so increased, as is shown from the annual income which in 1883 was 3,000 marks per annum, and in 1885 had risen to 30,000 marks, that a Trade Superintendent was appointed; and new buildings, giving additional accommodation were erected.
8. 1891. A class for the defective blind was added.

9. The Association for promoting the independence of the blind after they left the Institution was founded in 1886, and through its means—
 1. In 1888 a Home for Blind Women was erected.
 3. In 1892 a Home for Blind Men, with a large rope-walk was built.
 3. In 1895 the Home for Women was enlarged so as to provide 36 additional residences for 40 blind women.

In the triennial Congresses of Teachers of the Blind in Germany, Wulff's address has always been looked forward to and listened to with the greatest eagerness. It was always full of enthusiastic earnestness, grounded on carefully noted experience, and with aims thoroughly practical. No one in these assemblies will be more missed. Indeed he was busy at the time of his decease planning and preparing for the 9th Congress which is to be held this year in Steglitz, and we are told that Director Wulff was hoping to have round him all his colleagues, especially the young ones, that he might offer them his parting advice in guiding their aims in their work, and so close his career and rest from his labours. It has been ordered otherwise. And they will meet to mourn his loss, and, let us hope, to encourage each other to tread in his steps.



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